### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Progress of Religion in the United States at three months since we gave a tabu view of the number of churches organize and dedicated which had been reported in our columns. In the following table the record is contioned the new churches referred to in the previous table being included in the numbers here given: -

Dedicated. Organized. Paptist 50

The Protestant religious papers are still keeping up the war against the Catholics for that horrible pageant in the shape of a procession, with bands of erian), puts the following neat conumdrums on the

Bubject:— .

Do the Catholics own the streets of New York and Brooklyn? Can they, who claim so largely our tole-rance, afford to insult the sense of the Protestant community? The last namber of the New York Yablet, in an angry article against the timely protest of the New York Sabbath Committee against the recent disturbance in New York, boldly boasts that the "American feeling must get accustomed to Catholic "American feeling must get accustomed to Catholic pageants." We would deprecate any political complications. But if this question comes to the polis the Roman Catholics will have to blame nobody but themselves. We allow them every liberty, but cannot permit them to interfere with our liberty and to be of our Sabbath, under which we have grown strong, prosperous and free.

Upon a question of voting it would be difficult to tell which would win in this city, Pro-

cult to tell which would win in this city, Protestant or Catholic.

#### "Popery Not to be Endowed."

Under this head the Observer avers that the bill the New York Legislature passed, giving the money of their sectarian parish schools, is a virtual endow ment of Popery. The Romanists have put their hands into the treasury and each year will go deeper. The London Christian Times makes a call which is just as important to be sounded here as there; it

let us see whether, without exacting of any one the sacrifice of any denominational tenet or peculiarity, there be no common ground on which Episopalian, and Presbyterian, and Congregationalist, and Methodist, and Baptist, may all, with a good conscience, meet and fight together. We think it will not be difficult to discover such ground. We may not all agree in saying what is not to be done, but we may all agree in saying what is not to be done, but we may all agree in saying what is not to be done, but we may all agree in saying what is not to be done, but we may all agree in saying what is not to be done, but we may all agree in saying what is not to be done, but we may all agree in saying what is not to be done, but we may all agree in saying what is not to be done, but we may be in say in the find a few of the following that Popery must not be endowed; and if all unite in saying that Popery must not be endowed; and if all unite in saying so it will assuredly be impossible to endow it. We would earnestly recommend a national declaration to that effect—the holding of a great Protestant convocation, composed of delegates from all the Protestant convocation, composed of delegates than the source of the empire, to give a decisive "No" to all projects for the endowment of Popery. Without some such step we may be assured that in a short time we shall see the Romish religion endowed.

The Observer adds:—Our State, our whole country, ought to be awakened to the subject; and it is worthy of serious consideration if it would not be well to gather a delegated convention of Protestants from all parts of the country, to consider the encoachments of Popery upon the republican institutions of the United States.

Our Sabbaths, our schools, our legislation, are all coming under the secret, malign and fatal indusence of this despotic Church, and it is

#### Why Mr. Wade Lost His Nomination-A Warning to Youth.

The Advance, the Congregational paper of Chicago, easys that Mr. Wade lost his nomination for the Vice Presidency "because of a conscientious unwillingness on the part of delegates to vote for one notorious for coarseness of manner and biasphemous profanity of speech disgusting to Christian people and disgracespeech disgusting to Christian people and disgraceful to the nation." The Covenant adds, by way of
confirmation to the above:—"We know this to be the
truth. We occupied a position where we saw how
the whole feeling ran. After the third ballot, when
it became necessary for the scattering votes to concentrate on some one, and the choice seemed to lay
between Wade and Colfax, we saw how delegates
were induced to turn their votes from the former to
the latter, by the representation that Mr.
Wade was horribly profane, very coarse in
manners, and, although not a drunkard, a hard
dribker. The feeling against the defeat of
the Presidential impeachment was so strong and the
impression so general that Senators were led to vote
against it because of hatred to Mr. Wade—whether
true or false we know not—that we are inclined,
from what we saw, to think Mr. Wade would have
received the nomination for the Vice President, but
for the growing feeling among our people that only
sober, self-controlled and genilemanly men should
be put into offices of trust. We rejoice at this evidence of improving morals. We pray for its continuance."

#### Discovery of a Letter Purporting to Be Written by Jesus Christ.

porting to have been written by the Saviour and ed down from generation to generation in s Samily living in that city. Whether genuine or not, the letter contains some sound advice and admoniand morality to have generally circulated. The

document is as follows:—
Copy of a letter said to have been written by our
Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and found eighteen
miles from Iconium, twenty-five years after our
blessed Saviour's crucifixion, and transmitted from
the Holy City by a converted Jew, and faithfully
translated from the original Hebrew copy, now in
the possession of Lady Cubasa family, in Mesopo-

blessed Saviour's crucifizion, and transmitted from the Holy City by a converted Jew, and faithfully translated from the original Hebrew copy, now in the peasession of Lady Cubass' family, in Mesopotamia.

The letter was found under a stone both round and large, at the foot of a cross, eighteen miles from leonium, near a village called Mesopotamia. Upon the stone was written and engraved, "Biessed be he that shall turn me over." All that saw it prayed to God carnessly, and desired that he would make known unto them the meaning of this writing, that they might not in vain turn it over. In the meantime a little child, about six or seven years of age, turned it over, to the admiration of all present, and under the stone was written the commands of Jesus Christ in a letter, which was afterwards published by the angel Gabriel, ninety-eight years after the death of our blessed Saviour, and carried by a person belonging to Lady Cubass and made public in the city of leonium, &c.

The letter of Jesus Christ is as followeth:—

"Wheever worketh on the Sabbath day shall be carsed. I command you to go to church and keep the Lord's day holy, without doing any manner of work. You shall not idly spend your time in bed or decking yourself with superfuities of costly appearance and vain dresses, for I have ordained it a day of reet. I will have that day kept holy that your sins may be forgiven you. You shall not break my commandments, but observe and keep them. Write them in your heart, and steadfastly observe that it is written with my own hand and spoken with my own mouth. You shall not only go unto the church yourself, but also cause your men sevrants and maid servants to do the same and to observe my words and learn my commandments, you shall failsh your labor every Saturday in the afternoon, by six of the clock, at which hour the preparation of the Sabbath begins. I salvise you to tast five Fridays in every year, beginning with Good Friday, and continue the four Fridays immediately provided the contract of the provided that

An interesting account of a meeting for worship held by the members of the Brahmo-Somaj, or In-

the Bombay Guardian. The writer says:-"I was last night for the first time at the public worship of the Brahmo-Somaj. The 'progressive Brahmos,' of whom Baboo Keshab Chunder Sen is the leader, have lar meetings for worship every Wednesday even ing. The place is in a crowded native street, with

regular meetings for worship every Wednesday evening. The place is in a crowded native street, with nothing outwardty distinctive; up two stairs and then you are ushered—we were most politicly solinto a long marrow spartment filled with wooden benches. In the middle a place was railed off; the floor partly marble, partly carpeted. On the left side of this enclosed space was a marble seas, on which two men, Brahmos, sat cross-legged, with stools before them, on which lay prayer books, hymn books, ac. Opposite this marble eroction, on the other side, was a wooden erection, pulpit, call it, within which stood a professional singer, and behind him a harmonium, at which presided the eldest son of the great leader of the older Brahmo-Somaj, Baboo Debendernath Tagore. Prayers in Bengal—extracts from the Opanishads in Sankrit—a very short sermon in Bengal, read or rather intoned unmusically by one of the ever-sitting Brahmos; hymns again, sung only by the singer, helped by harmonium and drum, and then a sudden winding up, when all poured rapidly out, charting familiarly. Such was the whole that I saw and heard. I believe that before I entered there had been a short recitation of a kind of creed, in which all had joined. I am much interested in the Bramo-Somaj, and have a high opinion of the motives animating the leaders of both the older and newer section; and what I say is said in nothing of a fault finding spirit. But the whole thing appeared to me very, very cold. Certainly in the public worship there is nothing to attract. Even the fact of the audience sitting the whole time—more than an hour and a half—without standing, kneeling or any change of posture, was a proof that little consideration has been paid to mere ritual. Still there was quiet attention—in some cases, I suppose, devout attention. The audience exceeded one hundred. No women present or near. There was no inscription, no emblem, idolatrons or other, in the apartment."

#### Hebrew.

JEWISH SABBATH CONVENTION.

A spirited convention of Israelites was held on the 21st instant at the Thirty-ninth street temple. Twenty-three out of twenty-seven congregations were represented by delegates. An Executive Committee was appointed to take action upon the follow-

were represented by delegates. An Executive Committee was appointed to take action upon the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Whereas the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest and abstinence from worldly occupation, and as a day to be devoted to religious worship, is one of the principal tenets of Judiasm; and

Whereas the general disregard of this principle, as practised now by a large numeer of Jews, will lead to an utter neglect of our whole religion and endanger the perpetuation of those principles for which our nation has struggled since its existence,

Resolved, That we deem it our duty to take energetic steps against the violation of this important religious institution and devise means for the general observance of the Jewish Sabbath.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of every Israelite to contribute to this noble mission, not only by himself abstaining from business on the Sabbath, but by endeavoring to induce his brethren, by persuasion and argument, to do likewise.

Resolved, That we recommend to every Jewish congregation to consider and act upon this question at a meeting of its members, to be called for this especial purpose.

Resolved, That we, the delegates to this Convention, do hereby pledge ourselves to use all our efforts to induce every member of the Jewish community to close his place of business on the Sabbath, and that we agitate the subject in our respective congregations.

A JEWISH FESTIVAL IN LONDON.

to induce every member of the Jewish community to the heaptful subject of business on the Sabbatia, and that the following time in the subject in our respective congregations.

The London Jeccish Record contains the following account of most properties of the London Jeccish Record contains the following account of the Jewish and the London Jeccish Record contains the following account of the Jewish and the London Jeccish Record contains the following account of the Jewish and the London Jeccish Record contains the following account of the Jewish and the London Jeccish Record contains the following account of the Jewish and the London Jeccish Record of the Jewish and the London Jeccish Record of the Jewish and the Jewish and the London Jeccish Record of the Jewish and the Jewish and London Jeccish Record of the Jewish Record of the Jewish Record of Jewish Recor

METHODISM IN KENTUCKY. The first volume of a "History of Methodism in Kentucky," by Rev. A. H. Redford, has been published in Louisville.

It contains a history of the Methodists from the

landing of James McBride, the first white man who penetrated the wilds of Kentucky, in 1754, to the Conference of 1808. To the Methodists, as a sect, the volume must be particularly acceptable, and to al volume must be particularly acceptable, and to all others who desire to be posted in matters relative to the early history of that State. It furnishes historical incidents which we have not met elswhere. The book is full of humor, and accredits stories to some of the Methodist pioneers which have become household words and have been variously applied since the dates given by the author. Of Father Ray he says:—

since the dates given by the author. Of Father Ray he says:

He became noted in Kentucky, in his day (1801 to 1831), for his strong opposition to slavery, in consequence whereof he removed to Indiana. Once, in his presence, a young preacher was boasting that he was very popular in his circuit with a certain denomination. "It is a bad sign," said Father Ray. "That only shows that you are both impudent and ignorant, for those are the passports to popularity in that quarter."

A Baptist minister, the Rev. Mr. S., meeting Ray on the road as he was returning from camp meeting, the former, having just left an association of his sect, thus accosted him:—How do you do, brother Ray? You seem to be returning from camp meeting, and I suppose you have the deal with you, as usual." "No, sir," replied Ray, "he had not time to leave the association."

Ray was very fond of horsefiesh, and generally rode on a superior steed. Once, while riding through the town of M., a group of young lawyers and doctors, perceiving his approach, appointed a spokesman, who addressed him as follows:—"Well, Pather Ray, how is it that you are so much better than your Master? He had to ride on an ass, but you are mounted on a very fine horse. You must be proud. Why don't you ride as did your master?" "For the simple reason," said Ray, "that there are no assess now to be obtained; they turn them all into lawyers and doctors."

and doctors."

PROPOSED REUNION AMONG THE METHODISTS.
The Methodist says:—"Our General Conference appointed Rev. Mesers. W. Nast. D. D., Philip Kuhl and Richard Haney a commission to the General Conference of the Evangelical Association (Albright Methodists), which meets in 1871, to confer with that body on the subject of an organic union with us. We observe that the appointment of the commission is received by the chief organ of the Albright Methodists (the Evangelist Messenger) very favorably. We have greatly desired to see this union consummated; these brethren are of our kith and kin; they went out from us in peace, because we did not sumicently provide for their wants. They have preserved the Methodist spirit and the Methodist life in all their purity, and have retained a good degree of affection for the old Church. It is not so well known as it ought to be that the Albright Methodists are a rapidly growing body. They now number sixty-five thousand members, their increase for the past year being five thousand. At this rate it will not be long before they count a membership of one hundred thousand and upward."

## SOLEMN TRIDUCM AT THE PASSIONIST MONASTERY,

The celebration of the solemn triduum for the canonization of St. Paul of the Cross, which took place in Rome in June, 1867, will be concluded to-day held by the members of the Brahmo-Somal, or in-dian Thirsts, is given by a Calcutta correspondent of Hoboken, when a solemn pontifical mass will be

celebrated by Right Rev. Dr. Bayley, Bishop of Newark, and Right Rev. Dr. McFarland, of Hartford will be closed by solemn vespers at four o'clock, and the concluding sermon will be preached by Rev. E.

the concluding sermon will be preached by Rev. E. McGlynn, pas tor of St. Stephen's church, New York. A solemn Te Deum by a full cnoir and orchestra will conclude the ceremonies.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Most Rev. Archbishop administered the sacrament of confirmation on Tuesday, June 9, in the church of St. John the Evangelist, to three hundred persons. On Thursday, June 11, in St. Joseph's church, to 655 persons; on Sunday, June 14, in St. Paul's church, Harlem, to 352 persons; on Thursday, June 18, in St. Mary's church, Yonkers, to 277 persons.

On Sunday, June 14, the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, V. G., dedicated at Verplanck's Point, Westchester county, the Church of St. Patrick, which has been much enlarged and beautified by the zealous and efficient pastor, Rev. J. Harsen. The Very Rev. Vicar-General blessed on the occasion a large bell recently domated to the church by Mr. William Bieakley, ex-Sheriff of Westchester county.

Bleakley, ex-Sheriff of Westchester county.

CATHOLIC GOSSIP.

The Most Reverend Archbishop, will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation at Clifton, S. L. this afternoon and on next Sunday afternoon at St. Lawrence's church, Yorkvile. The Feast of the Apostle St. Paul will be commemorated next Sunday, (July 5) at the church of the Paulist Fathers, Fifty-ninth street. The Most Reverend Archbishop will officiate pontifically at the solemn high mass and discourse. Beethoven's Mass in C will be finely rendered by an efficient choir, aided by a full orchestra. Solemn vespers will conclude the services of the day. Lovers of ceremonial will find here an attraction which will leave the humble efforts of father Morrill, of St. Albans, entirely in the shade, as the reverend gentlemen of Fifty-ninth street have at their command all that is requisite in order to render the ancient and magnificent ceremonial of the Latin Church in a manner to which Ritualism, with all its longings, is as yet a stranger.

The corner stone of the Girls' Protectory, which is

command all that is requisite in order to render the ancient and magnifecent ceremonial of the Latin Church in a manner to which Ritualism, with all its longings, is as yet a stranger.

The corner stone of the Girls' Protectory, which is a continuation of the great work of Catholic charity with which the late Dr. Ives was so thoroughly identified, will be laid at Westchester on Saturday next, the Fourth of July, at 3 P. M. Rev. Father Hecker, superior of the Congregation of St. Paul, will deliver the address.

The annual exhibition of the Lasalle Institute, under the charge of the Christian Brothers, will take place at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, the 2d proximo. A choir of two hundred and fitty bows and a good orchestra will be added to the usual attractions. The Manhattan Academy, under the same careful instruction, will close for the year, with a brilliant exhibition at the Everett Rooms on Wednesday evening next.

Charles O'Conor will address the graduates of Manhattan College at the annual commencement, which will take place on Tuesday next, at four P. M. On Tuesday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, the Seventh regiment band will enliven the exhibition of the St. Ann's Literary Society and Sunday School of that parish at the Cooper Institute. The selection of "Thou Art So Near and Yet So Far," to be played at the distribution of premiums, is, doubtless, intended for the consolation of the unfortunates who expect prizes but do not obtain them.

The annual commencement of St. Francis Xavier's College will take place at the College hall, West Sixtenth street, on Monday evening at half-past seven, and similar exercises will offer equal interest at St. John's College, Fordham, on Wednesday at noon. In order to assist in raising funds for the crection of the Dominican church, of St. Vincent Ferrer (Sixty-fifth street), the Morrogh Literary Union have offered a series of literary entertainments, which take place at Landmann's Hall, Sixty-eighth street and Third avenue, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Th

DEATH OF MONSIGNOR GIRAUD, AUDITOR GENERAL TO THE POPE.

The Rome (June 6) correspondent of the London Post says:—I have to mention the sudden demise of Monsignor Giraud, Administrator of the Fabrica of St. Peter, and recently appointed Auditor General of the Rev. Apostolic Chamber, from which dignity his next promotion would have been to that of Cardinal. Only two days after his surviving brother, an employe of high standing in the War office, died of the same malady—hearf disease—as dld also a year ago the other brother, who was President of Campo Marzo. Thus the Giraud family of French extraction, but Romanized for some generations, to which he celebrated comic writer who succeeded Goldini belonged, is now extinct save in the person of the sole surviving sister Countess Spaur, quondam Mrs. Dodwell, whose son will inherit the property of his three uncles.

Religious Notes.

Religious Notes. The Presbytery of Albany has approved the basis of union of Old and New School—42 ayes; 1 nay.

The Presbytery of Pittsburg, the largest in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, has suspended its relations with the Synod that suspended George H.

tions with the Synon class shad a meeting stuart.

The Presbytery of Troy (O. S.) has had a meeting since the adjournment of the assembly and unanimously approved the terms of union with the other assembly.

The Synon of the Canadian Presbyterian Church has just readfringed its adherence to that clause of the

The Synon of the Canadian Presbyterian Church has just reaffirmed its adherence to that clause of the Westminster Confession which prohibits marriag with the sister of a deceased wife.

The Observer regards ladies' club houses a "signs of decay in social and domestic manners ammorals that no Christian can regard without painfur reflections."

moras that no Christian can regard without painfureflections."

Those "painful reflections" are generally in the region of the head after a joily night at the club.

The Journal de St. Petersboury announces that or the 6th a service of thanksgiving was celebrated in the churches of the Russian capital for the preservation of the Emperor Alexander II.'s life a year before at Paris.

at Paris.

The Archbishop of Paris, on the 12th inst., gave his benediction to a large bell for the Church of Asnières the Emperor and the Empress being sponsors Their Majesties were represented by Count de Ray neval, chamberiain, and Viscountes Aguado, lady o

honor.

No less than three church towers have been lately destroyed in Germany by fire occasioned by light

No less than three church towers have been lately destroyed in Germany by fire occasioned by lightning.

The London Rock says that Mr. Spurgeon, feeling alarmed at the resistance offered by Mr. Gladstone and the liberal leaders to Mr. Sinciair Aytoun's motion against Maynooth, sought an interview with the right honorable gentleman to ask him why the right honorable has a later which the Rock prints:—"I fear that Bight and Russell have a hankering after endowing the sects—Rome among them: but Gladstone will make a clean sweep of them all, save only the reserve of vested interests. I went last Friday and saw him personally and feel reassured. I prophesy that the money will go in schools, and that grants will be made proportionate to the number of each body, and this is the bottom of the objection to a resolution which forbade the giving of any of the funds to Catholic institutions."

Deacon Simes was an austere man, who followed oystering, and was of the hard shell persuasion. The deacon "allus made it a Pint" to tell his customers that the money which he received for "isters" did not belong to him. "The good Father made the isters," said the deacon, "and the money is his'n; I'm only a stooort." They do say the deacon had a wayof getting about ten cents more on a hundred by his peculiar method of doing business for somebody else. One Sunday morning the old fellow was tearing around from honse to house, with a suspicious bit of currency in his hand and more than a suspicion of rage in his face. Some one had given him a bad fifty cent stamp and "he wasn't goin't to meetin' till that are was fixed up." "Why, deacon," said one of his customers, whom he had tackl

if you think that I'm agoin' to stand by and see the Lord cheated out of affty cents you're mistaken. I don't foster no such feetin "

Rev. H. W. Beecher preached a sermon the other day in which he commented, with just saverity, on the recent expulsion of George H. Stnart from the Church he adorned. Mr. Beecher's text was, "And they cast him out."

Dr. Washburn, of Calvary church, New York, in a sermon to his congregation, defined ritualism, as now practised in some of the churches, as "the buffcouery of religion." His text was, "God is a spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth."

The cathedral of Pisa was built by the proceeds of six vessels of rich merchandise captured in the port of Palermo. The Observer upon this remarks:—Roman Catholic institutions in the State of New York are built up of the proceeds of booty captured in the halls of Common Councils and Legislatures.

## POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEMOCRATIC RECORD OF SALMON P. CHASE.

The Conservative Movement-Chase as the Naminee of the Democratic Party-His Sym pathy with the Democratic Party-The Slavery Question-Homestead Policy-Lands for the Landless-Cheap Postage-Discipline in the Navy-American Enterprise-A Tribute

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1868. The efforts now being made to rally the conserva tive element of the country in one grand effort to rescue the government from the hands of those who have so grossly misused its powers during the past four years must meet with the hearty endorsement of every citizen who holds at heart the future prosperity and success of our institutions. The vindication of the national character of our constitution against the theory maintained by the secessionists of 1860 led to the organization of a powerful political element in the country which stood ready to defend its principles in the legitimate and peaceful means of legislation if possible, or in the clash of contending armies if necessary. This element, arrayed against the heresies which sprung out of the slave oligarchy of the South, concentrated in its operations the support of the greatest and the best intellects in the land. A recurrence to the events which preceded the uprising of the loyal people of the North when the gage of battle was fairly placed before them will bring to mind the names of many who previously had constituted the directing influence of the democratic party. Foremost among those who turned from the restraints of party to the broader field of statesmanship, which saw in the contest about to be inaugurated but the alternatives of a subversion of the democracy of our institutions or the vindication before the world of the strength and permanency of republican government, was the man who now figures in the eyes of the nation as the embodiment of all those great qualities necessary in the leader of the great movement looking to the complete rehabi litation of our governmental affairs upon a durable basis. That man is Salmon P. Chase. The Chie: Justice, as is known, heartily sympathizes with the efforts being made to place the reins of government in the hands of those who will prove more capable of the important responsibility of en-forcing the constitution and the laws in the spirit of moderation designed by that instrument. His own name mentioned in connection with this high duty as the nominee for the Presidency is accepted by him as a mark of the highest honor, and though he does not count the office if it is offered to him his acceptance will be the consummation of a political revolution promising a new era

and period of tranquillity.

Some shallow-pated politicians take great delight in displaying their ignorance by attacking the record of Chief Justice Chase as inconsistent with the democratic creed. This class belongs to that factious element without which the democratic party ere this political power. Mr. Chase belonged to that enlight ened class of democrats who took issue with the thousands of others that the party had deserted its principles or failed in its mission. The experience of the party during the past eight years has brought, it is to be hoped, a sufficient number of its leaders up to the opportunities of the present in order to control the party operations of the coming campaign.

A review of the career of Chief Justice Chase elicits the fact that not only has he always been consistent in his political views, which were of the genuthroughout with all the progressive and popular leg islative measures of his day.

In regard to his political views, in a letter printed in 1849, also in the Congressional Globe of 1850, Mr.

I am a democrat unreservedly, and I feel ear-nestly solicitous for the success of the democratic or-ganization and the triumph of its principles. The doctrines of the democracy on the subject of trade, currency and special privileges command the entire assent of my judgment. But I cannot, while boldly asserting their principles with reference to these subjects, shrink from their just application to

lowing language in a letter to Daniel O'Connell in November, 1843:-

November, 1843;—
The federal] Convention, therefore, did not think fit to confer any express power on the national Congress to abolish stavery in the States by direct legislation. They recognized the fact that slavery existation. They recognized the fact that slavery existations one of the States in several constitutional provisions; but they were careful to exclude all recognition of its rightfulness, and to vest in Congress no power to establish or continue it anywhere. Slavery is, therefore, under the constitution, strictly the creature of State legislation. No person, under any act of Congress, can be constitutionally reduced to slavery. No person, under any act of Congress, can be constitutionally held as a slave for a single moment anywhere within the range of exclusive national jurisdiction.

Again, in a letter written in 1849 Mr. Chase said:-

Again, in a letter written in 1849 Mr. Chase said:

The free democracy believe in non-intervention with slavery, such as the constitution requires; non-intervention by Congress with the legislation of the States on the subject of slavery.

In a speech in the Senate March 26 and 27, 1850, Mr. Chase said that the responsibilities of Congress were limited by its powers, and added, "We have no power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States. " " Our duty is, therefore, to abstain from interference with it in the States. " Texas came in in 1845, not as a Territory, but as a State. Within her limits slavery was never under the control of Congress, The existence of slavery there was an objection to her admission into the Union; but once admitted, and admitted as a State, her internal legislation on that subject was as much beyond the reach of the national government as before. " While I shall is steadily support all proper legislation for the establishment and security of freedom in the Territories and elsewhere within the sphere of exclusive national jurisdiction, I shall as steadily refuse my support to all legislation on the subject of slavery within the States."

In the homestead movement Mr. Chase took a

In the homestead movement Mr. Chase took leading part. His policy in these measures will be

seen by the following extract:—

Mr. Chase presented resolutions of the Onio Legislature in favor of the enactment of a law granting lands to actual settlers. Mr. Chase said he had presented no resolutions during his term of service with more unfeigned pleasure than those. "I fully accord with their whole doctrine. \* \* They propose to arrest the disposition of the public lands by saie. They propose, what is of more importance at the present moment, the free grant of the public lands to actual settlers in the several States where the lands lie. A more beneficent, a more wise, a more just measure, in my judgment, has never been commended to the consideration of the American Congress. Upon all occasions I shall give it my hearty support; and I rejoice that the Legislature of my own great State has been the first to recommend it, by a strong vote, to the National Legislature.

Mr. Waiker, of Wisconsin—Wisconsin is ahead of you.

you.

Mr. Chase—My friend from Wisconsin suggests that his State is ahead of Ohio in this respect. 1 am not sorry to hear it.—In Senate, Dec. 13, 1862. On the 3d of March, 1853, during the same sessio Mr. Chase made an appeal for action upon the Home

"No vote has yet been taken," he said, "which fur nishes a fair expression of the Senate upon that great measure. It is dear to the hearts of a va=number of the people of the country. It is dear to my own heart, and I am extremely anxious the Senate shall act upon it. \* I want a vote upon the bill; a plain, honest, direct vote."

On the subject of land reform Mr. Chase made use I shall always be ready to contribute my humble aid to every proper measure to secure land for the landless and an inviolable home for every family.—

March 6, 1850.

I think the true policy of the government is to give the public lands to actual settlers.—June 25, 1850.

Chase at once saw in the measure great good to society by bringing the people of different parts of the country in more frequent communion. The measure accordingly received his hearty support. The proposition perors the Senate was to reduce the

rate of postage from three cents on prepaid letters and five cents on unpaid letters to two cents, to be prepaid in all cases. Mr. Chase said:

prepaid in all cases. Mr. Chase said:—

It is objected that there is danger in this experiment; that the Post Office Department will fail to sustain itself for a limited time. I do not think the objection a good one. It may be recollected, and should be recollected, that every one of the predictions that is now made in regard to this experiment was made in regard to the experiment in reduction of the old rates. It was thought then that we were going too far and too fast, but the result has triumphantly vindicated that experiment. All the consequences which were anticipated for it by its friends have been realized, and not one of the evil consequences which were predicted by its antagonists has been realized. I have not the slightest doubt from my examination of the subject, that if the two cent rate of postage, prepaid in all cases, shall be adopted by Congress the result will be indefinitely more auspicious for the Treasury than the adoption of the mixed rate of three cents prepaid and five cents unpaid. I prefer the three cent rate to the mixed rate; but if we have a two cent rate to the mixed rate; but if we have a two cent rate to the mixed rate; but if we have a two cent rate to the mixed rate; but if we have a two cent rate to the mixed rate; but if we have a two cent rate we will much better satisfy the people at large and certainly do better for the Treasury of the country. Mr. Chase also urged the adoption of cheap rates for newspapers.—Senate, Feb. 18, 1851.

On a bill regulating discipline in the navy Mr. Chase said:—

I cannot agree by my vote to sanction a punish-

Chase said:-

On a bill regulating discipline in the navy Mr. Chase said:—

I cannot agree by my vote to sanction a punishment which piaces on the breast or anywhere on the person of an American sailor a badge of dishonor—the epithet "thief." Nor can I consent to sanction any such punishment as the "bail and chain." It will be observed that this punishment is not to be indicted at sea, but in port, where it is most conspicuous and most degrading. The amendments which have been offered to this bill are anythings but amendments. They are the reverse of amendments. They make that which was harsh and severe enough much more harsh and much more severe. One of these amendments authorizes the commander of any vessel in the navy or of any shore station to punish offences without a court martial, without investigation: but summarily and upon his own motion—by diminishing the rations, by restricting the diet to bread and water, by imposing extra police and other duties—and in case of their, in addition to any one of these punishments, by making good from the wages of the offender to the owner the value of the article or articles stolen and obliging the offender to wear for any time not exceeding ten days a badge with the word "thief" thereon. The first of these punishments is the imposition of "extra police and other duties." How large a variety of punishments may be indicted under this single provision, and how enlarged is the range of discretion which it confers upon the officers in command! This is a power too extensive, too arbitrary, too dangerous to be granted. The other of these punishments to which I desire to call attention is that of obliging the offender to wear a badge with the word "thief" thereon. The object of all punishment is reformation; at any rate reformation ought to be its object, and it seems to me that to the other various punishments it is worse than superfluous to add a punishment which is, in its nature, so dishonorable and degraded, not by punishment indicted on the body only, but on the spirit also, and in

Mr. Chase also advocated every legitimate encour the bill to provide a mail line between New Orleans and Vera Cruz:-

and Vera Cruz:—

I think Senators on former occasions have shown by their liberality, when their own sections have not been concerned, that they are not governed by sectional considerations in their action. My friend from Texas (Mr. Rusk) has adverted to the circumstance that the steam lines which have hitherto been established by Congress piled on Northern waters, and that the benefits of such a system accrued generally to the North. \* The shortest lines of water transit always command the commerce, and the shortest lines being from Northern ports the Northern steam lines, obeying the laws of the commerce they convey, must principally be there. But when there is a line proposed between two Southern points, I trust Northern men will be as prompt in volting for every proper measure for the benefit of Southern commerce as 'they are for the benefit of their own.—Senate, March 31, 1852.

As a recognition of his sympathy with democratic

principles Mr. Chase gave utterance to the following eloquent tribute to Thomas Jefferson:-

principles Mr. Chase gave utterance to the following eloquent tribute to Thomas Jefferson:—
In Senate, March 26, 1850, Mr. Chase observed that he did not know that any monument had been erected over the grave of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Seward said there had been, and quoted the inscription:—
"Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, anthor of the Deciaration of Independence, of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom and father of the University of Virginia."

Mr. Chase—No monumental marble bears a nobler name. The inscription is appropriate, and worthly commemorates distinguished services. But, Mr. President, if a stranger from some foreign land should ask me for the monument of Thomas Jefferson I would not take him to Virginia and bid him look upon a granite obelisk, however admirable in its proportions or inscriptions. I would sak him to accompany me beyond the Alleghanics into the broad Northwest, and would say to him:—Behold on every side his monument! These thronged cities, these flourishing villages, these cultivated fields, these million happy homes of prosperous freemen, these churches, these schools, these asylums for the unfortunate and the helpiess, these institutions of education, of religion and humanity, these great States—great in their present resources, but greater far in the mighty energies by which the resources of the future are to be developed—these, these are the monuments of Jefferson. His memorials are over all our Western land.

Our meanest rill, our mightiest river, Roll mingling with his fame forever.

These extracts from the official acts of Mr. Chase as a Senator clearly point out his uniform co-operation with the democratic party. To accept their duty to the nation, but to themselves as a party.

## THE CHASE MOVEMENT.

# A New Orleans Picayune's Correspondent of

Chase.

[New York (June 16) correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.]

The feeling in favor of Mr. Chase is still spreading, and among all candid persons he is admitted to be the only candidate under whose name the democracy can hope to triumph, and he is, at the same time, the only candidate whom the radicals dread. I have conversed with quite a number on this subject, and I find this to be the feeling almost without an exception. There is a class, however, of whom the Day Book is a fair represedtative type, who denounce the proposed nomination of the Chief Justice in no measured terms. They cannot swallow his principles, and here is where the shoe finches. They would go into the fight with an out and out recognized democrat, one who believed that this was still a "white man's government," and who would frown upon the doings of the Jacobins in and out of Congress, as so much madness, to be ripped up to its ismost depth. But could they elect such a candidate? The best startsmen in the party—the very men whom they would honor with the nomination—say they cannot elect such a man; and, if this be so, what insufferable nonsense to commit political suicide the second time! The great aim now should beto whip the radicals and drive them from power, and if Mr. Chase is the man who can do it, is it not policy to make him the standard bearer? Through the columns of a prominent South Carolina journal one of its editors has been telling the whole truth with reference to Mr. Chase's great popularity with the democratic masses, and has owned up that he is the last hope of the democracy. There are others; but these are most prominent, and no other candidate could control them. They are the national bank interest, the bondhoiding interest and the Methodist Church. In the latter the Chief Justice is a big gun, and once the journals of that denomination took up the pen in his behalf, he would sweep the Church more vigorously than it was ever sweet by a "revival" in the baleyon days of Johnny Maffit.

## NEW ORLEANS, June 21, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Our most observing politicians declare that only by the nomination of Chief Justice Chase can the democratic party divide the republican vote (black and white) and carry the Southern States against the Chicago nominees. It is surprising how unanimous is this belief among the substantial classes of our citizens, and how ready and eager they are to ope a vigorous campaign under his leadership. Through him they see almost certainty of victory; with any other name at the head of the ticket not even a chance for success. This very belief will insure a triumpa in the one case and as mevitably work on a defeat in the other. Let the members of the nomi-nating Convention give these facts due conside

ating Convention give these facts due consideation.

The Grant organs betray evidence of great alarm
the daily increasing popularity of Mr. Chase. The
ew Orleans Republican of yesterday opens
s batteries of abuse against him, and
y the violence and bitterness of its atack shows how much it dreads a fair, open
ontest between the Chief Justice and General of the
rmies. The nomination of Mr. Chase would be the
ignal for a defection of at least one-third of the reublican party of Louisiana, and none know this
etter than the political managers who own the joursit referred to. The Crescent (democratic) manifests
strong leaning toward Mr. Chase, and the Picayune
as not given evidence of the slightest opposition.
he Times alone of the democratic journals oppose
im, being fully committed to the support of General
sancock; but this would not last after the action of
ne Convention in his favor. In fact, the Times
ould then be his stanchest supporter, particularly
the second place on the ticket should be given to
is favorite.

Its favorite.

The change which has come over the spirit of the white people regarding the negro sufrage question since the recent elections is truly wonderful. Having once exercised the right of franchise side by side with colored men, a great deal of the old prejudict upon this head has been swept away, and they begin to recognize the fact that this new element of pellit cal strength can be pade available for good in the

future of the South. They see, too, that they can easily control the colored vote if they will but advise with and direct the new suffragans instead of leaving that duty entirely to carpet-baggers and political adventurers. The consequence is that in many parts of Louisiana black democratic clubs have been formed, and in Mississippi there is every prospect that the "black and tan" constitution will be defeated by the aid of colored speakers and voters.

On Thursday a democratic meeting was held af vicksburg, and the several hundred negroes who were present became more enthusiastic even than the whites. This so alarmed the "Grand Army" managers that they endeavored to organize an opposition meeting, but it signally failed—a significant fact. It is the hope of all Southerners who have canvassed the political field that you will not relax one jot in your efforts to bring about unity of action upon the only man in the country who can defeat the "rule or ruin" party and as candidates.

# Hon. Mr. Washburne Speaks for General

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1868. DEAR SIR-It is idle for the loyal men of the country to attempt to deny the rebel and copperhead lies being put in circulation against General Grant. No sooner would one lie be exploded than another would be put in circulation. No more silly and ridiculous fabrication has been put forth than the pretended speech of General Grant to his regiment in 1861, which'I have seen paraded in some of the most disreputable copperhead newspapers. The whole thing is false, there not being the "shadow of a shade" of foundation for it. Yours truly,

D. C. HENDERSON, Esq.

D. C. HENDERSON, Esq.

The following is the paragraph particularly refer

"GRANT IN 1861."—I am a democrat, every man in my regiment is a democrat, and when I shall be con-vinced that this war has for its object any other than what I have mentioned, or the government designs using its soldiers to execute the purposes of the abo-litionists, I pledge you my honor as a soldier that i will carry my sword on the other side, and cast my lot with the people.

Ohio Congressional Matters. Three Congressional nominations have thus far been made by the republican party in Ohio, as fol-

District.

of the present Congress. Mr. Smith is a new man.
In the Seventh district, where the present mem ber, Judge Shilabarger, is not a candidate for re-election, about a dozen candidates will be presented. son. Greene county presents ex-Assessor Barrett and Colonel Coates Kinney. Clarke seems to be rather quiet, while Madison would like to have ex-Governor Dennison, and would give him its support if there was any certainly about his accepting the nomi-

is ahead for the nomination, having the unanimous support of Stark county, the largest in the district,

It is practically certain that Hon. Ben. Eggleston in the First district; R. C. Schenck, in the Third; John Beatty, in the Eighth; J. M. Ashley, in the in the Fourteenth; T. A. Plants, in the Fifteenth, and John A. Bingham, in the Sixteenth, will be renomi-

#### POLITICAL NOTES.

The Albany Argus (democratic organ) is out in a powerful article in favor of Chase. In a short time the question will be not what democratic papers are for Chase, but what are against him?

The New York correspondent of the Bostoh Advertiser says "the Chase movement seems to be gaining head once more," despite the opposition of the copperhead press. The same authority announces that the California delegation will go for Chase, and that more than half the Southern democrats who come here express their deliberate judgment that Mr. Chase is the man to win, at least in their section of the country.

The Columbia (S. C.) Phænix has improved upon the old copperhead slang-whang, "This is a white man's government," by adding "And decent negroes

A fire-eating candidate for office down South was asked his opinion on negro suffrage. "Oh, d—n the niggers.\* They should not be allowed to vote at all." Yes, Colonel, but about five hunared of them in your district want to vote the democratic ticket." "Oh, ah! Yes-yes-very well. That makes all the difference

The Raleigh (N. C.) Sentinel thinks the following ticket for the democrats would be the least vulnerable:-For President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; Vice President, John T. Hoffman, of New

A patent drinkable dog muzzle is among the latest inventions introduced in Washington for the benefit.

of radical candidates. The Philadelphia Press remarks that in speaking of the remarkable mental vigor of the Hon. Thad city, famous all over the civilized world for and in perfect health. Mr. Binney was eighty-eight on the 4th of January last, and Mr. Meredith is not far from Mr. Stevens' age. The difference between these aged politicians, is that while the mental energies of Binney and Meredith have been exercised for the good of the nation, Thad Stevens' powers have been devoted to the destruction of constitutional government. He is a living Mephistopheles without tail, although he has at least one (silver) forked

issue a proclamation of general amnesty on the Fourth of July. That is the day on which every American ought to feel and know that he is inde

pendent.

The editor of the Mobile Register says if he had the nomination of a democratic candidate in the hollow of his hand George H. Pendleton would be the next President. Chase would beat that nomination all hollow, and make no poor fist of it either. People are beginning to find out who Hendricks is

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati commercial says he is "the coming man." Weil, let him come on, as Spartacus would say, "we're armed." hot Pendleton) cautions that paper not to be alarmed about the Chase fever. Old sinners never fear any sort of fever until they are upon their death beds.

The Louisville Democrat says "stranger things have happened than that of the nomination of Governor J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, for Vice Presi-

ernor of this State.

Therefore Chase is not busted. One of our religious exchanges says Ben Wade was rejected as radical candidate for the Vice Presidency because the delegates desired that only "sober, self-controlled and gentlemanly men should be put into

office." That's the reason they pitched on Grant. The Memphis Appeal says of the Chase move ment:- "We have beard that Catholic sailors, tired of fish and eggs, if they had eggs to eat, during Lent, had a habit of fastening a ham to a line, letting it again, repeating the formula, Down gammon, up salmon,' after which they could eat without need ing absolution or doing penance. No other process, we think can make a democrat out of Salmon P.

Fourth of July.

Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, writes that he will not decline a renomination to Congress if tendered him.

The Baitimore American (radical) considers the omination by the President of Henry A. Smythe as Minister to Austria "the most disreputable act" President Johnson ever committed. Impeach, im-

A Long Island radical paper says it is "painful to reflect that only one hundred and twenty-eight hours intervene between the present date" and the Demo-cratic National Convention. Criminals frequently measure time before the hour of their execution.

Fogg and Chandler are the names of the radicals engaged in the personal scull match in New Hamp-

shire. Nothing more natural than that a tallow chandler should give light smid a gloomy fog.

General Hancock was not a member of the military